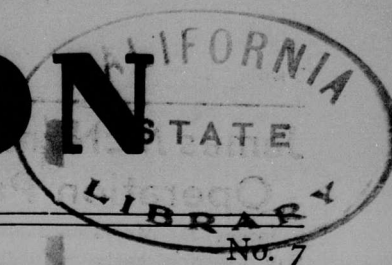


# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XL

San Francisco, March 14, 1941



## President Signs British Aid Bill and Approves First Supply Allotment

President Roosevelt signed the "lease-lend" bill, providing aid for England, last Tuesday, and immediately afterward approved the transfer of the first allotment of army and navy equipment. The measure had been passed by the Senate by a vote of 60 to 31, and with a dozen Senate amendments to the original bill was given House approval, 317 to 71.

The President announced he would immediately request from Congress a \$7,000,000,000 appropriation to carry out the terms of the aid program. It would be the largest appropriation ever requested in peacetime in this country's history.

### First Supplies Dispatched

The first list of materials ordered dispatched across the Atlantic, the President told a press conference, comes from the army and navy. He said he had a total amount—not large—on the original cost of the items involved. But, because many of them are out of date or surplus, the President said, they do not have the monetary value which they possessed at the time of manufacture.

Reminded that the aid measure would permit him to make whatever arrangements he saw fit for sending assistance to other nations, the President said that no deal had yet been made. He said that when one was, it would be made public.

### Not Interested in Technicality

Asked whether the first transfer was a "lending or leasing procedure," the President said he did not know and was not interested in that technicality.

To another inquiry about reports that he would declare a total national emergency, Roosevelt responded that he had not even heard that report.

### Senator Wheeler's Prediction

An aide to Senator Wheeler, of Montana, leader of the opposition to the "lease-lend" bill, said the senator had called the proposed \$7,000,000,000 appropriation "just a start" and predicted that "all taxes, direct or indirect, will be doubled or tripled in an effort to finance the European war."

The measure just enacted authorizes the President to order the manufacture in government arsenals or buy from private companies any "defense article," including food, and to sell, transfer title to, lease, lend, trade "or otherwise dispose of" such articles to nations whose defense he deems vital to the defense of the United States.

### Provides for Consultation

After consulting with army and navy chiefs, the chief executive may dispose of military equipment up to a value of \$1,300,000,000 which has been delivered or appropriated for.

Before procuring any additional equipment for other nations he must obtain congressional appropriations or contract authorizations.

Under the law, the President may permit the repair of belligerent warships, aircraft and other equipment in American harbors or factories and may communicate "defense information" to those countries receiving war equipment.

Americans are entitled to protection of their patent rights and royalties in the release of any defense information.

The act permits Roosevelt to designate conditions under which other countries may receive aid,

but all contracts under the program must be carried out by July 1, 1946. The President's contract-making authority under the program would expire July 1, 1943, or on any earlier date designated by both houses of Congress.

One section of the measure requires the President to report to Congress every 90 days regarding his actions under the aid program, but he may withhold any information the publication of which he believes harmful to the public interest.

### PICKETED FOUR YEARS

Local 223, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, sticks to anything it has once started and it has begun the fifth year of its picketing of the Hope Theater, in Providence, R. I. Herbert F. Slater, union business agent, announced there would be a fight to the finish, even if it took years.

### QUINCY SAWMILL WORKERS

Hearing on the petition filed by Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2626, of Quincy, Calif., to represent the employees of the Meadow Valley Lumber Company in collective bargaining has been set for March 24 by the National Labor Relations Board. The California State Federation of Labor is representing the union. The C.I.O., it is reported, is challenging the right of the A. F. of L. affiliate to represent the workers.

## "Model" Anti-Sabotage Bill Is Opposed by Labor

Senate committee hearings were held last Wednesday in Sacramento on a proposed sabotage prevention act. Labor representatives were prepared to oppose the measure as presented, the fear being expressed that it could be used to hamper the legitimate activities of unions.

Attorney General Earl Warren went before the committee to urge enactment of the proposal as an emergency measure. He pointed out that the bill was a "model" measure being urged by the federal Department of Justice and other agencies.

Labor representatives were not satisfied by a paragraph in the act which stipulates that nothing in it shall be construed to "impair, curtail or destroy the rights of employees to self-organize, to bargain collectively, and to engage in concerted activity for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Among other things, the Sabotage Prevention act would:

Set a minimum of a year in prison and a maximum of 10 years plus a \$10,000 fine for any person who intentionally destroys, tampers or interferes with any property when there is reasonable grounds for belief the action will interfere with the nation's preparations for defense or war.

Provide the same penalty for intentionally making, or omitting to note, a defect in a national defense article.

Allow defense factories or warehouses and gas, oil, coal, electricity, water and transportation companies to post "No Trespassing" signs, and permit watchmen to arrest trespassers without obtaining warrants.

Permit defense plants and utilities to petition the authorities to close off from public traffic streets and highways abutting on their properties.

## A. F. of L. Seeking to Avert Economic Chaos When Peace Is Restored

Stressing the importance of immediate steps "to avert mass unemployment and economic collapse" following the national defense emergency and upon the re-establishment of world peace, the American Federation of Labor presented a number of essential measures that must be undertaken to prevent these calamities. The A. F. of L. set forth its position in an article "After the Emergency—What Then?" published in the March issue of the "American Federationist," official magazine of the Federation.

### Readjustment of Taxes

"Incentives for stabilizing full employment at the end of the emergency can be developed by means of taxation," the article said. "The shift from war production to peace production will be fundamentally a shift from heavy industries such as iron and steel and munitions to consumers' goods industries. Tax readjustments developed now in such a way as to make possible a reduction of the tax burden on consumption of goods and services could go a long way toward expanding the market for consumers' goods and stimulating their production.

"Planning of desirable peacetime public works should be done now so that work could be begun and employment assured on a peacetime public works program without delay.

### Future Housing Program

"Provision for a post-emergency housing program for low-income families could be made most effectively if closely related to a thoughtfully conceived and soundly developed defense housing plan. Much of the administration of defense housing has been diverted from its immediate task by being made a testing ground for expensive experiments with droll schemes and untried methods.

"Yet defense housing administration can render an outstanding service to the nation if it provides the needed housing facilities for the defense workers and at the same time makes sure that most of this defense housing becomes available for post-emergency use to low-income wage earners and their families, of whom millions are still compelled to live in housing which cannot even meet the lowest standards of decency, safety and health. A balanced low-rent housing program should play a foremost part in achieving this end.

### Allocating of Factories

"The present program of factory allocation is guided almost exclusively by the immediate strategic, economic—and sometimes even political—considerations. Yet the allocation of new machinery and equipment for defense production should be tested not only in terms of the most efficient production and the safest and most desirable distribution of its essential products. Such allocation should also be tested for the availability of the plant and equipment with a view to its maximum peacetime utilization in the post-emergency period.

"Unless this is done we shall be faced with the prospect of building a network of industrial communities which are certain to become ghost towns, condemned to stand in the years to come as silent and deserted reminders of our improvidence.

"Study, planning and co-ordination of labor supply are no less important. Well planned development of industrial activity for defense purposes, if

(Continued on Page Two)



## James McNamara, Dead; Operation Proves Futile

James B. McNamara died in the hospital at San Quentin early Saturday morning, following the first of a two-stage operation for abdominal cancer. He had been recently transferred from Folsom and upon his return had stated to Warden Duffy: "I've come back to San Quentin to die." It was reported that in the prison hospital he refused to receive visitors, refused to eat, and asked to be allowed to die.

McNamara had served 30 years behind prison walls, the longest term of any prisoner in California history. Various sincere efforts to obtain his release have always been unavailing and he was said to have become imbued with the thought that all such efforts would prove fruitless. It had been claimed in later years that nothing more could be accomplished by his continued incarceration. He was 59 years of age. In 1936 a petition signed by 48 persons, including Clarence Darrow, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Upton Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser, Warden Lewis Laws of Sing Sing, and Sinclair Lewis was presented to the Governor seeking his release. Later efforts had also been made in recent weeks having the same purposes in view.

He was convicted of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times" building in October, 1910, wherein twenty-one lives were lost. At the same time his brother, J. J. McNamara, was also convicted in connection with dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works in that city. The brother served nine and a half years of a 15-year term. Two others, Matthew A. Schmidt and David Caplan, were sentenced in connection with the dynamiting of the newspaper building, the latter being released from prison in 1923 and the former in 1939. J. J. McNamara is now living in Indiana,

and Schmidt in Illinois. At the trial the men were defended by Clarence Darrow, the noted attorney, who died a few years ago.

The body of James McNamara has been brought to San Francisco, and is at Duggan's funeral parlors, where funeral services will be held tomorrow (Saturday) morning, under auspices of the International Labor Defense, and at which a number of union organizations and members will participate.

### AWARD TO CANNERY WORKER

Joseph Fargo, member of the Sacramento Cannery Workers' Union, is richer by \$3631 as the result of two compensation awards won for him by attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor. For permanent disability to his left hand, the result of cut tendons so that he could not grip objects, Fargo was awarded \$3196. In addition, he receives \$435 for injuries which resulted in the amputation of the tip of the middle finger of his right hand.

### INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

Superior Court Judge W. T. O'Donnell last week dissolved the injunction granted several months ago restraining the Retail Clerks' Union in Vallejo from picketing and boycotting the Economy Drug Company, and further awarded the union costs incurred in fighting the injunction proceedings. Incorporated in the record of the dissolution of the injunction, according to attorneys, is a statement from the drug company agreeing to sign a contract with the union.

### District Meet of Upholsterers

The Pacific Southwest Council, District No. 3, of the International Upholsterers' Union will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Labor Temple in San Francisco tomorrow and Sunday, March 15 and 16. The opening session will be called to order at 9 a. m. on Saturday.

The delegates are looking forward with interest to the visit of International President Sol B. Hoffman, who will be in attendance at the convention and make report upon the general progress of the organization and the various problems to be dealt with. It is anticipated that delegates will be present representing every upholsterers' and casket workers' local in California.

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## Picket Line Case Again Before State Commission

A request for immediate payment of approximately \$400,000 in unemployment insurance benefits to some 4000 San Francisco longshoremen was denied by the California Employment Commission last Tuesday in Sacramento. The commission set the case for hearing in 30 days.

The action was taken in connection with a petition which asked the commission to set aside a previous order refusing payment pending a decision by the State Supreme Court of the case of Frank Abelleira, a longshoreman.

The longshoremen, who became unemployed when they refused to cross a picket line established here in 1939 by the Ship Clerks' Union, contended benefits should be paid after a favorable referee's decision regardless of further appeals. The commission not only refused to pay the insurance, but set aside the decision of its referee.

This case has already been before the State Supreme Court, in connection with the Bodinson Manufacturing Company case, but was returned to the Employment Commission on points relating to technical procedure, as was, at the same time, the case of the former Gantner & Mattern employees, and in each of which the issue of unemployment payment while refusing to cross a picket line was raised. The Bodinson decision was adverse to the contention of the union, which in that instance involved two members of the machinists' organization.

## Would Avert Economic Chaos

(Continued from Page One)

thoroughly co-ordinated with realistic plans for the fullest utilization of the available labor supply and with development of sound and permanent housing facilities and of health and welfare services, can assure stable and healthy community growth in the future. A haphazard allocation of defense work, on the other hand, will not only make the expenditures for machinery, equipment, factory buildings and temporary shelter costly and wasteful, but will serve to set off a flow of homeless and destitute migratory labor on a scale no nation has yet seen.

### Relief and Social Security

"Careful planning of the post-emergency relief problem should be begun at once if the burden of unemployment and dependency in the transition from a war economy to a peace economy is not to become insupportable.

"Our great social security program should also undergo a careful revision so that through adequate tax contributions during the emergency period of intense business activity sufficient reserves could be accumulated. This would make possible increased unemployment benefits over longer benefit periods in order to sustain the purchasing power at the beginning of the post-emergency period and to cushion the shock of sudden demobilization of the defense industries and the mass unemployment among defense workers."

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## Church Council Official Defends Labor Movement

In a strong reply to critics of labor unions, James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, vigorously defended the labor movement as one of American democracy's greatest achievements.

"The public has been given an utterly distorted impression of the frequency or seriousness of strikes in defense and other industries," declared Myers, speaking at the Epworth Euclid Methodist Church Forum, Cleveland.

### False Impressions Created

"This false impression," he continued, "is probably due not so much to anti-labor bias on the part of some newspapers as it is to the fact that it is considered 'news' only when there is labor trouble. When unions get along well with employers, there is seldom any mention of the fact in the newspapers. The fact is that if on any given day the papers were to print even a list of union plants where there is no trouble, there would hardly be room for any other news in the paper!"

"If the public were to judge the institution of marriage only by reports in the newspapers, it might get as distorted an impression of matrimony as it does of labor unions. For it is seldom 'news' when a man gets along well with his wife. If, on the other hand, he hits his wife over the head, or seeks a divorce, he makes the headlines."

### Strikes Not Serious Problem

The speaker referred to statistics recently given out from eleven basic industries which revealed that in the seven months of the present defense program the man-days of idleness due to strikes in relation to man-days worked were only small fractions of 1 per cent.

"In fact, it has been my observation over a period of many years," said Myers, "that in general there are fewer strikes where labor is organized and accepted on an industry-wide basis, than there are where there are no unions or where employers are still fighting against the formation of unions. After unions have been accepted by employers, machinery exists for the peaceable adjustment of differences."

Conceding that, as in other human institutions, serious faults exist in some areas in the labor movement, including racketeering in some crafts and industries, and restrictions and jurisdictional difficulties which cry for remedy and more democratic control from within the movement, he continued:

### An Achievement of Democracy

"On the whole, the labor union movement stands as one of the greatest achievements of American democracy, giving to the common man a voice in his own economic destiny. It would be a tragedy indeed, if in the name of defense of democracy the democratic rights of labor were to be abrogated."

"Compulsory arbitration would be a step toward a totalitarian form of government in this country. We must indeed be on guard against losing democracy in the name of defense of democracy."

"In fact," the speaker concluded, "the only way to increase enthusiasm for democracy is to have more of it, not less of it. We must have industrial

and economic democracy as well as trying to retain democratic procedures and powers in political administration.

"We must have more labor unions, more employer associations, more farm organizations, and particularly more consumer co-operatives so that the ownership and earnings of industry can be spread to larger numbers of our citizens, their purchasing power improved, and production and consumption maintained at high levels with the consequent abolition of unemployment."

### U. S. Can Lead Upward

"By remaining out of war and by building a more democratic life in America, we can lead the way toward world reconstruction and a democratic world."

Myers, for many years industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, was formerly labor manager in a factory, and is author of a recent book entitled, "Do You Know Labor," which treats with all phases of the labor union movement. It was published by the National Home Library Foundation of Washington.

### "MAY EXPECT STRIKES"

American industries may expect strikes, in the opinion of Bernard Baruch, as long as workmen watch their companies' income rise without corresponding increases in wages to offset higher living costs. Baruch, who was chairman of the World War Industries Board, declared in an interview in Washington this week that price control would help forestall labor difficulties in the national defense program.

## No. 87 Gets Bakery Contract

Building Service Employees' Local 87 announced Tuesday that it has received the two weeks' vacations with pay asked of seven major San Francisco baking companies, members of the California Bakers' Association, in the recent scale negotiations, and that the union will seek the same provision for employees in the smaller bakeries.

George Hardy, union secretary, said that contract proposals for No. 87's members will be presented to the remaining bakeries in the near future.

Hardy states that the agreement signed with the major bakeries contains one of the first pro-rata vacation clauses negotiated with an employers' association in the country. Under the contract, a janitor who works less than a year must be given vacation time or pay equivalent to the length of time he has been employed.

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## April 24 Is Trial Date On Modesto Indictments

Conspiracy indictments against three trade unionists, accused of creosoting homes being built by non-union labor, have been set for trial on April 24, it was announced last week by defense attorneys.

Trial was scheduled despite the fact that earlier, in Sacramento, Superior Court Judge Coughlin dismissed similar charges against two of the Modesto defendants because of lack of evidence to connect them with the alleged crime.

The men slated to stand trial in Modesto are: C. A. Green, business representative of the Stanislaus County Building and Construction Trades Council; Mike Mathewson, business agent of the Oakland Lathers' Union, and James Thorne, member of the same union.

Mathewson and Thorne also face trial on misdemeanor charges in Sacramento, brought after the conspiracy trial ended in dismissal of the indictments against them.

State Federation of Labor officials had hoped that the labor movement would be spared the expense of a conspiracy trial in Modesto, declaring that the authorities in Modesto have no more evidence to connect these men with the alleged crime than did the Sacramento authorities.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation, said that contributions received thus far from the unions were insufficient to cover the expenses of the Modesto trial. He urged every union which had not as yet sent in a contribution to do so, and asked those unions which could afford an additional contribution to make one. "Conspiracy trials, involving several defendants," he said, "are the most expensive to defend, particularly since each defendant requires a separate attorney. The best legal counsel available has been engaged, as the results of the Sacramento trial attest."

California agriculture's income for 1940, third highest in the State's history, was second highest of all the States in the nation.

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# LABOR CLARION

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## Old-Age Pension Improvement

Senator James M. Mead, staunch friend of labor, makes an excellent point in urging liberalization and humanization of the "need clauses" of old age assistance legislation.

The New York Senator points out that at present in most States, to become eligible for a pension, old people must turn over what equities they possess to the States. Time and time again this means the surrender of their little homes, of their small life insurance policies, and of other minor assets which they have accumulated by thrift and hard work over a period of years, he says.

"Obviously if these holdings represent any substantial revenue-producing means," Mead adds, "the argument must favor turning them over at least in part to the State. But in so many instances, this is not true and the present system results in the heart-breaking sacrifice of a partially-mortgaged home or of a small life insurance policy which may be paid up or nearly paid up.

"The house is a home in which to live and its ownership carries with it a sense of dignity and responsibility which should not be carelessly and forcibly swept aside. Often it is kept in repair and its taxes are paid at a sacrifice by its occupants. The little insurance policy is the reserve against unforeseen troubles ahead—it may pay a medical or hospital bill or it may provide a decent burial.

"Requirements for assistance should be uniform in all of the States and they should be liberal and humane in their application. A reasonable requirement might permit eligibles to retain home and insurance assets not in excess of \$5000. Property which produces only sufficient income to meet taxes and mortgage indebtedness might also be exempted. Other qualifications will come to mind in any objective study of the present situation."

## Value of Plan Proved

Annual tax bill day will place no strain on the budgets of 700,000 American families who have financed their homes under the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage system.

The F.H.A. provides that taxes be paid in monthly installments along with payments for mortgage interest and principal, in a manner comparable to monthly settlement of telephone, utility, or other household bills.

In establishing this system of meeting tax payments monthly, the Federal Housing Administration recognized that any hazard to the security of home ownership must be eliminated wherever possible. Delinquent taxes were felt to present a hazard because home buyers sometimes find it impossible and always inconvenient to produce substantial lump sums for tax payments each year.

This requirement for monthly tax payment ac-

counts for the prompt transmittal of millions of dollars annually to municipal, county, and state tax collecting agencies in taxes on homes financed with F.H.A.-insured mortgages. The figure is increasing each year as more homes are financed under the F.H.A. system.

Payments of taxes by installments, under the F.H.A. plan, has proved workable and of value. Widespread extension of this system of paying taxes would benefit home-owners, holders of mortgages and city, county and state governments.

## Millinery Industry Problems

Something needs to be done about the millinery industry, the women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor declares. And it should be noted that it's the women's bureau which is taking up the subject, hence there is no field offered for critical or sarcastic suggestions from the average man unless he has ideas affecting the economic phase of the industry.

Feminine headgear of recent years has been knocking the interests of millinery manufacturers and workers into the proverbial cocked hat, the women's bureau found in a survey of the industry, made at the request of employers and workers.

The situation has made it difficult for employers to make a go of their business and employees to make a living, the survey disclosed. Results have been made known in a new publication, entitled "Primer of Problems in the Millinery Industry." The bulletin outlines the basic problems in the industry, and then presents details as to their effects and possible solutions, in simple question and answer form, so that all who make hats, sell hats, wear hats, or wonder at them, may read and understand. Also stressed in the study is the responsibility of each of these groups for helping to iron out the difficulties.

Major difficulty discovered beyond control of individual firms was the unpredictable whims of Dame Fashion. Also it was found that there was excessive competition among firms and an over-supply of workers, the latter being roughly twice the number needed.

Other problems to be overcome, it was reported, are the growing demand for cheap hats, the seasonal nature of demands, and the fact that production of hats remains on a unit rather than a mass volume basis.

## Urges Defense Dismissal Pay

Setting up of dismissal wage funds by companies doing defense work was urged by Isador Lubin, head of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, before the Temporary National Economic Committee. Such a plan would be a big aid to workers losing their job when the defense program ends, Lubin said.

Congress should require that every defense contract contain a provision for the establishment of a special defense dismissal fund from which dismissal wages should be paid to workers who are let out when the defense program slackens, said Dr. Lubin. He suggested that the period for which dismissal wages should be paid would vary with the duration of a workers employment.

According to Lubin, who spoke as a representative of the Department of Labor on the T.N.E.C., American industry at the high point of the defense program will be employing approximately 4,000,000 more workers than it is today.

Lubin also advocated extension of the period of eligibility for unemployment compensation under the Social Security law to at least twenty-six weeks.

There's no delivery problem in the case of war planes California manufacturers are building for Britain. A Consolidated patrol bomber took off the other day from San Diego. Exclusive of refueling and service, its crew expected to land it in England within 48 hours.

## Comment on the News

I. L. N. S.

National defense must include preservation and improvement of labor standards, betterment of social security protection and maintenance of civil liberty, organized labor has frequently pointed out since the defense program was begun.

Labor has also emphasized that national defense must include continued support of education and health as essentials to democratic progress. This point was stressed by Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, in speaking to students of Iowa State College recently.

Defense of America means more than the training of armies and production of armaments, Mrs. Kerr told the students. "It is more imperative than ever that we look to the education and health of the American people, for these are things," she declared, "that cannot be delayed or set aside if we are to keep democracy efficient and secure."

\* \* \*

Too many people, Mrs. Kerr said, have been permitted to stagnate in unwilling idleness. "This," she added, "we cannot afford in times of untroubled peace, and we can still less afford it in this period of emergency defense preparations. We need the healthy energies of youth, the ambitions of youth, the intelligence and the idealism of youth—and we need all these at work."

She pointed out that while the defense program is temporary in respect to the mastering and training of armies and the production of implements of war, yet in another respect it is but a continuation and intensification of activities already in progress. In illustration of this, she cited some of the work under her own program of the Work Projects Administration.

"Many of the W.P.A. community services in education, health, research, recreation, mapping and other lines of activity are being carried on as direct aids to the defense program, and most of our community services are recognized as having defense values. The feeding of under nourished children in our school lunch program is a contribution to national defense. So is our extensive work in first-aid training. But these activities were begun before our defense emergency existed, and they will continue after our defense emergency comes to an end. These internal defenses of our nation are necessary in normal peace times. And they will not be abandoned when our defense emergency is over."

\* \* \*

Mrs. Kerr spoke confidently of the continuance of W.P.A. activities, she said, because of her faith in the youth of the nation. They are the future citizens who will have the say-so in these matters in years to come. It will be increasingly up to them to decide on community policies and national policies.

"If these present efforts to broaden the opportunities of life for youth—to provide more education, more health protection, more training and more jobs—if these efforts are abandoned or junked, it will be because you yourselves are looking the other way when it happens," she told them. "If these efforts are continued and broadened, it will be because you yourselves have put your shoulders to the wheel and are resolved to go on making our America a better place for all young people to live in."

## PRAISE LABOR'S PATRIOTISM

Reporting a marked decrease of strikes during the first six months of the defense program, the labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission says: "Chief credit for the present downward trend of strikes should go to the patriotism of organized labor and its leaders and to that vast majority of responsible industrialists who have accepted the orderly processes of collective bargaining."



## C. I. O. and Communists

(From the Tacoma "Labor Advocate")

The C.I.O. convention which was held here last week-end should not succeed in kidding labor one bit. It was an attempt by a coterie of members who realize the danger to them of wearing the scarlet coat of communism, and were endeavoring to dye it a true blue.

The C.I.O. was brought to this State, developed in it, and upheld in it, by the Communist party. They were its real fighters. The non-communists had neither the guts nor the stamina nor the ideas to put it over. But they now realize how detestable these communists have become to labor and to the nation, and to God and man, and believe that they can now do without them.

What has happened is that the secessionists have split among themselves, and they met here determined to achieve that very act. They had goons who didn't hesitate to use violence, and, we may say, it is not the first time that violence has been used in organizations dominated by John L. Lewis.

We recall very definitely the fact that the I.L.A. some weeks before its secession from the A. F. of L. into the I.L.W.U. was effected, through its leaders, was protesting loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. And we also recall its same leadership dominated by the party, the party liners and the fellow travelers putting over with their strength and grace the C.I.O. idea later on.

We well recall that the lumber workers at their Tacoma convention, with the aid of Bridges and others, including Mr. Dalrymple who now sings another tune, through the power, the numbers, and the influence of the party, the party line and fellow travelers, together with a bribe of \$5,000 from the C.I.O., were induced to vote or affect to vote a secession to the C.I.O.

And the strength, the determination, the activity and the energy that the new C.I.O. locals evidenced came not from the moribund seceders generally, but from the communists in particular. We knew it; the public knew it and since that naturally reflected upon the membership, they now seek, as we have said, to make their cloak, which was as scarlet, a beautiful true blue.

In this movement the real interest of the workers is actually quite ignored by either the politicians or the "pie carders" who seek to oust them, and apparently successfully did so in the Tacoma convention last week-end.

But it takes more than that to keep a secessionist organization going. Men to keep on a split and to fight to maintain it, usually have to have some sort of ideals, however phoney. But to sustain a labor split for the sake of splitting as was done by Wandering Pie Carders like Lewis of Iowa and by Germer of Illinois and that class of per capita absorbers in the West from back East, must have something more on the ball than they now have got to sustain themselves and their cracking "union" walls.

Looking back now we know certain facts. One of the things we must admit, much as we must detest them, and that is that it was the communists who were and have been the backbone of the C.I.O. movement. Only in a few organizations like the Smelter Workers, like the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and some smaller fry, have the communists been unable to obtain a controlling foothold. Nor are they likely to achieve that at any time.

But in the I.L.W.U., in the I.W.A. the dominating factors are, and no doubt will continue to be, until they are ousted, the party, the party liners, the fellow travelers.

So this attempt at dyeing the red cloak a true blue to fool the public was not worth the extraordinary effort that was made. What they have succeeded in doing, we venture to forecast, is to make the moribund C.I.O. simply dead as a heron in the State of Washington. Due time may be allowed for funeral obsequies, but the fact is that

its soul is gone and its perishable body will not last much longer.

It was always phoney. It was phoney in its attack upon A. F. of L. leaders. It was phoney when it pretended to discover "sell outs" in those leaders' activities. It was phoney in its non-communists closing their eyes to the big assistance given by the commies. It was phoney when the commies tried to run it as an American labor union, and it is a phoney now when it drags out West a stooge of Lewis's and his namesake from Iowa, to perform the first of its funeral ceremonies. Any labor union that has to depend for organizational work on Adolph Germer must in the nature of things as a labor union be phoney from top to bottom.

So no tears are to be shed for the C.I.O. demise that was accomplished on Saturday and Sunday last. It's better so. Again and again we have said that "who sups with the devil will need a long spoon," but the devil of factionism is too big and the spoon of communism too long for the dear brothers and comrades to feast on anything but fragments of funeral baked meats that are sauced by dust and ashes alone.

### ATOM SMASHING DESCRIBED

The work of Prof. E. O. Lawrence, of Berkeley, inventor of the cyclotron, is described in a recent book, "Why Smash Atoms?" by Arthur K. Solomon. The book was published by the Harvard University Press, and describes in popular language the whole field of atom smashing.

### Oppose St. Lawrence Project

Before adjourning its recent session at Miami, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor adopted, with one dissenting vote, a motion opposing the St. Lawrence seaway project. The reasons were announced as follows:

There is no economic justification for the project.

The major benefits from the project would accrue to Canada while the greater part of the expense would be assumed by the United States.

The project would not benefit agricultural groups because their exportable surplus of products leaves the farmers' fields and is sold to others before the products are exported. Whatever benefits might accrue from water transportation would go to speculators and brokers.

The project cannot be self-sustaining and will require additional expenditures of public funds, which would mean further burdens on taxpayers.

### Union Label on Huge Tent

One of the largest tents in the world, if not the largest, will carry the union label and is now being completed in the shop of the Seattle Tent and Awning Company, which employs, under a closed shop agreement, members of the Upholsterers' Union exclusively.

The tent, which will measure 196 feet by 328 feet and will cost approximately \$35,000, is being made to be suspended over the site of the \$7,000,000 Mud Mountain dam, in Washington. The dam will be located in the White River Canyon and the tent covering will be suspended over the dam site for a period of 14 months, so as to keep the site protected from rainfall and snow.

It will be stretched across the dam site first at an elevation of 1000 feet over the bottom, then as the work progresses it will be raised to 1050 feet and finally to a height of 1100 feet. The problems raised by this monster tent are indicated by the fact that it must be strong enough to support the tremendous weight of Washington snowfalls and at the same time must be sufficiently flexible to permit its being shaken, in order to dislodge the accumulated snowfall when necessary.

According to the papers they're making a new Swiss cheese for golfers—only eighteen holes.

## Who Called for Pegler?

"Who invited Westbrook Pegler, richly-paid newspaper columnist, to come before the House judiciary committee last week and smear labor?" asks Ruben Levin in "Labor." He continues:

"I didn't," said Chairman Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas, who is supposed to be running the show.

"In fact, I didn't know until the last minute that he was to testify," Sumners explained. "Someone who had authority to do so brought him here. I'm not so sure we should have had him."

No one else on the committee would assume responsibility for Pegler's sudden appearance. Like the mystery of "Who Killed Cock Robin?" no member wanted to admit the deed.

### Rehashed Old Slanders

Their reluctance wasn't surprising, because all Pegler did was to vent his spleen against labor and grind out again the same slanders that he has been selling to newspapers at high prices for several years.

After he had gone on for a while it became apparent his testimony had nothing to do with the committee's self-styled purpose—to search out "obstacles" delaying the defense program.

That made the committee look silly, so Chairman Sumners interrupted to explain that "we're interested in labor activities slowing up national defense," and he wanted to know what Pegler had to contribute on that point.

Pegler admitted he had nothing to offer, but insisted the committee should hear his whole story, no matter how wild.

"Well, I'll leave that to the committee to decide," said Sumners.

### Solons to Rescue

Other committee members came to Sumners' rescue. Congressmen U. S. Guyer of Kansas and Louis E. Graham of Pennsylvania, demanded that everything Pegler had to say should be put into the record, so it could be embalmed in congressional files for all time.

Last week the two chiefs of America's defense program—William M. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman—told the committee that labor was co-operating fully with the preparedness drive and they warned against repressive legislation, declaring it would gravely hamper defense.

Although Pegler confessed ignorance of defense problems, committee members insisted that all his tittle-tattle be heard, so as to "guide Congress" in framing laws to deal with labor.

At first the columnist didn't give the committee much comfort on the question of legislation. After a lot of prodding and urging, he came out for a law to "compel honest administration of union affairs."

After that he spent two hours regaling the committee with his already published yarns of supposed labor racketeers. That this smearing has been profitable for Pegler was evident from his appearance. He was dressed like a fashion plate and looked like a man of means.

### "NATIONS OF ETERNAL WAR"

"I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take an active part in the quarrels of Europe. Their political interests are entirely distinct from ours. Their mutual jealousies, their balance of power, their complicated alliances, their forms and principles of government, are all foreign to us. They are nations of eternal war. . . . On our part, never had a people so favorable a chance of trying the opposite system, of peace and fraternity with mankind, and the direction of all our means and facilities to the purpose of improvement instead of destruction."—Thomas Jefferson (1823).

The railroads deliver approximately 4000 carloads of foodstuffs and fuel in New York City and suburbs every twenty-four hours, on the average.



## Final Summons Comes To Dr. Charles Stelzle

Brief mention was made in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion of the death of Dr. Charles Stelzle, a Presbyterian minister, who has written and lectured extensively on labor problems. It is learned that he passed away at the Murray Hill hospital in New York City, on February 27, at the age of 72.

Born on the Lower East side, Dr. Stelzle was educated in the public schools, also attending night school and taking special courses of study. He became a journeyman machinist and for 35 years was a member of the International Association of Machinists, the union organization in that industry. At one time he was an instructor in the plant of R. Hoe & Company, the well known manufacturers of newspaper presses. After he became a minister he was offered a managerial position in the same plant, but declined. He had also been offered important positions by employers' associations and others interested in industry.

### Service for Labor

Though intensely interested in the labor movement throughout a long period of years, he had never held any official position therein, nor was he ever known to have accepted any fee or honorarium for service rendered in its behalf. His writings which have appeared in the labor press for many years were without any remuneration, not even for postage. Over 200 weekly and monthly labor journals were said to have regularly printed his articles.

Dr. Stelzle's initial interest in the labor movement was aroused while he was a worker in the ranks, and the major part of his life has been given to personal study of problems of the worker, which study had been pursued in both the United States and Europe. He wrote feature and editorial matter on labor and was the author of many books, including "The Workingman and Social Problems," published in 1903, "Messages to Workingmen" (1906), "Gospel of Labor" (1912), and "A Son of the Bowery," an autobiography, 1926.

While Dr. Stelzle had never attended college or

theological seminary, he satisfactorily passed all the examinations required for ordination into the Presbyterian ministry, and organized the labor department of that denomination, said to have been the first of its kind to be established by any church in this country, and which he directed for ten years. In 1914 he was instrumental in bringing about the observance of "Labor Sunday."

Among other activities in which Dr. Stelzle

### Numerous Activities

gained prominence were the founding of the Labor Temple on East Fourteenth street in New York City, director of publicity, in 1918, for the departments of labor and churches of the American Red Cross, executive director of the Good Neighbor League from 1936 to 1939, New York City relief director in 1914 and 1915, and field secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America from 1915 to 1918. In addition to acquaintanceship through his writings, the deceased worker in the vineyard of his Master was personally known to many in the ranks of labor through his attendance as a delegate at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor from 1905 to 1915.

## Santa Barbara Dairy Cases

Confidence was expressed last week by attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor, representing the Teamsters' Union in the suit brought against it by the Live Oak and Riviera Dairies, of Santa Barbara, that the hearing set definitely for March 18 will dispose of virtually all of the dairies' claim to damages.

The suits are an outgrowth of the strike by members of the Teamsters' Union against the two dairies and the boycott which resulted from the strike. The dairies claim damages under the Cartwright act (Fair Trade Practices law), alleging that names of their customers were divulged to competitors.

Joined in the suits as a co-defendant with the unions is the Golden State Company, the two strike-bound dairies asserting that the company benefited from the boycott pressed by the labor movement against their products.

### HULL BREAKS RECORD

On March 3, Cordell Hull rounded out eight full years as Secretary of State, the first in American history to hold the office that long. He had exceeded by one day the previous record held by William H. Seward, who had served successively in the Cabinets of both President Lincoln and President Johnson.

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## Aviation Courses Offered By S. F. Public Schools

Courses in aviation ranging from actual airplane construction to aerial navigation and actual piloting of a plane are offered by the San Francisco Public Schools free to all citizens, subject to certain restrictions.

Three courses are offered at San Francisco Junior College under authority of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and are taught by Capt. George Richards, well known aviator. The classes are listed as mechanics of aviation, advanced mechanics of aviation, and non-technical phases of aviation. Candidates for aviation classes, which include actual flying courses at Mills Field, should apply to Capt. Richards at the College.

At Samuel Gompers Trades School aviation instruction divides itself into morning, afternoon and evening classes, ninety-three persons being enrolled in the "pre-employment" morning classes in structural aircraft. The course is completed at the end of a 12-week period and is taught by three experts. In order to qualify for enrollment in the "pre-employment" sense applicants must first register at the State employment offices. These classes operate from 8 a. m. until 2 p. m. daily, six hours a day.

Six other classes in aircraft construction operate during afternoon and evening hours, known as "Aircraft Construction."

Two courses in radio communication and construction are offered daily by four instructors at Samuel Gompers Trades School. These courses operate from 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock each afternoon, and 7 to 9:15 in the evening.

At Pan-American Airways, Treasure Island, the San Francisco Public Schools operate four national defense classes in aviation construction, three afternoons weekly from 4:30 to 6 o'clock, for junior aviation mechanics already employed who are anxious to improve their skills under terms of the National Defense act, and also to qualify for Civil Aeronautics Authority mechanic's license.

Two popular evening classes, open to all interested, are aviation classes leading to a pilot's license, taught by Capt. Richards at night at the Galileo High School Adult Education Center.

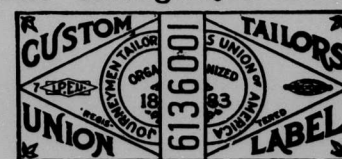
Two classes in aerial navigation are conducted in the Ferry Building by two expert navigators.

### CONGRESSMEN STUDY UNEMPLOYMENT

In his weekly news letter Congressman Tom Rolph of San Francisco states that a group of members of the House are meeting voluntarily twice a month to make a comprehensive study of the unemployment problem. The movement was inaugurated at the last session, and the members are divided into eight separate sub-committees to investigate different basic industries. The Fourth District member is on the natural resources committee. Rolph reports that members of the California delegation are taking an active part in the gatherings, and states that the work promises to develop most valuable information concerning a problem of tremendous moment to the nation.

A California viticulturist has developed a seedless Muscat grape.

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## British Workers Fight Enslavement, Says Bevin

A ringing indictment of Nazi dictatorship as the enemy of liberty throughout the world and the necessity of protecting Great Britain from its tyranny feature an article by Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, in the latest issue of the "American Federationist," official magazine of the American Federation of Labor.

Paying an enthusiastic tribute to the support already given Great Britain by both the American Federation of Labor and the entire American people, Mr. Bevin continued:

### Under No Delusion

"In the British labor movement we were under no delusion as to what would happen once Hitler came into power. We knew that everything labor stood for would go if his regime succeeded. His object was to make a slave state. And what ruthless methods he adopted in order to achieve it! Not merely the crushing of the trade unions but also the knout, death or the concentration camp.

"The same thing has followed in his train wherever he has gone. The Nazis have taken trade union leaders and put them to death. They have stolen the money and assets of the movement. But they have not destroyed its soul—neither in the countries which they have conquered nor even in Germany where there are still remnants, probably crushed at the moment, but whose resurrection is as certain as that dawn follows night.

### Engaged in "Glorious Task"

"Is it not a glorious task whereon we are engaged—to destroy tyranny, to allow the plant of freedom to revive and the soul of man to start again on its upward course?

"We are adopting in this country far-reaching measures of organization of industry and labor in order for ourselves not merely to withstand Hitler's onslaught but to make the great offensive which will cause his destruction.

"We are translating ourselves into the position of a freely organized democracy, with each citizen submitting willingly to discipline of a character calculated to bring victory nearer. So you have the remarkable experience of seeing the British people—men and women—not only going into the forces but also engaged in fire fighting, watching for incendiary bombs and saving their homes, while others are occupied in the great hospital services."

Emphasizing the herculean efforts of the British workers and the British people generally to resist successfully the tyranny planned by Nazi totalitarianism, Mr. Bevin said:

### "They Shall Not Pass"

"We feel in our very bones that we are the bastions of liberty. The words 'They Shall Not Pass' have greater meaning than ever before because we know that we are preserving not only our own liberty but that of the whole Commonwealth. Indeed, in saving ourselves we save every lover of liberty in the world.

"But it is useless to underestimate either the power of our enemy or the task we are called on to perform. He has dragooned forces, subjugated millions of people to his will and created a vast arsenal, utilizing the labor of a population of

nearly 200,000,000 people, many of whom hate him and would turn their weapons upon him tomorrow if only the opportunity presented itself.

"We in this 'tight little island' have a working population of 17,000,000. We have to face the output of his formidable labor force and simultaneously bring goods and raw materials from overseas. And bravely the mercantile marine of our own and allied nations are doing it.

### Encouraged by American Labor

"You have only to look at these figures to understand what encouragement it gives us when we read the declarations of the great labor movement of America and realize that they see the problem in all its nakedness as we do and give expression to their great determination to supplement our production with America's and to restore balance with the productive capacity now against us.

"The courage of our forces is indeed superior to that of the Germans. It is the limitation of our productive capacity which gives them momentary superiority.

"Therefore, when we now learn that the mighty American productive capacity, together with the will of the American labor movement, is going to throw its full weight into providing the equipment necessary to win this battle for freedom, it stimulates us, heartens our men in the forces and makes us all feel that we are fighting for a greater thing than our own country—that we are spending our energy to win a great victory for freedom of the soul."

## Casket Workers Install

At the last meeting of Casket Workers' Union No. 94, the following officials were installed, who had been chosen at the balloting held on February 4. President, N. Margetts; vice-president, H. Allman; recording secretary, D. Hatch; treasurer, L. Imhof; financial secretary, F. Nelson; sergeant-at-arms, E. Lindrooth; business agent, Ed Candage; trustees, T. Nitzsche, J. Egan and C. Nankervis. By virtue of his office, Business Agent Candage will represent the union in the San Francisco Labor Council, the Union Label Section, and the Sacramento Labor Council. C. Nankervis was named delegate to the Oakland Labor Council, and Ted Nitzsche delegate to the Oakland Union Label Section.

Announcement is made that hereafter No. 94 will hold its regular meeting on the third Tuesday in the Labor Temple, San Francisco.

### UNION LABOR FLOUR

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announces that the Ballard & Ballard Company, 912 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky., has obtained the right to display the A. F. of L. union label on "Obelisk" flour.

## Proposals by Lundeborg At Committee Hearing

Harry Lundeborg, president of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, recommended to the House merchant marine committee in Washington, last week, that "adherence to a doctrine hostile to the United States or its form of government" be made grounds for automatic revocation of seamen's certificates.

He proposed that as a substitute for the Dirksen bill (H. R. 2662) to outlaw union hiring halls and give ship masters the authority to hire and discharge seamen.

The bill was opposed at the committee hearing by both A. F. of L. and C.I.O. representatives.

Lundeborg, in his testimony, said that there are "lots of communists and fellow travelers" in the maritime radio field. He told the committee that seamen's licenses can be revoked for fighting or drunkenness on board ship, "so why shouldn't these people who peddle Joe Stalin and Hitler" be ejected from the industry?

### Own Responsibility

He said he had no fear that the grant of such power to the bureau of marine inspection, in charge of certification of seamen, would be used by the bureau to fight unions. He added, however, he believed maritime labor unions had a responsibility to remove subversion within its own ranks and that "the seamen don't want the government to do the job."

The bill would also give a ship master authority to prohibit dissemination on shipboard of any literature he considered to be subversive. Lundeborg told the committee he "certainly was not opposed to prohibiting distribution of literature designed to persuade seamen of the glories of Hitler and Joe Stalin," but added that his organization was already taking care of the problem in its own ranks.

A possible grasshopper plague of serious proportions endangers a number of northern and central California counties this spring, farmers have been warned by the state bureau of entomology and plant quarantine.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

While bathing in the ocean opposite Golden Gate Park on Sunday afternoon, Donald A. Newton, proofreader of the "Examiner," suddenly shouted for help and sank. Witnesses rushed to the rescue and he was brought to the beach and every effort used to resuscitate him, but to no avail. Deceased had been a member of the "Examiner" chapel since his arrival in San Francisco, in 1936, and his many friends were shocked at his sudden death. He is survived by his wife, Harriett; his mother, Mrs. Maude Newton, and a brother, J. F. Newton, both of New York City, and a sister, address unknown. Union services were conducted at the Reilly funeral chapel, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The remains were shipped to Jacksonville, Ill., for interment in the family plot.

Fred A. Maimone, foreman of "L'Italia," who was the victim of a heart attack while walking down Market street last Saturday, lived but a few minutes after arriving at Central Emergency Hospital. Deceased had been an employee of "L'Italia" steadily for around 25 years, and had worked in that office at another time previous to the 1906 fire for a few years. He was born at Massina, Italy, on February 14, 1879, and was 62 years of age, coming to the United States 50 years ago. Surviving are his wife, Constance P. Maimone, and three children, Dr. Paul Maimone of Oakland, and Patricia and Jacqueline Maimone of this city. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the mortuary of Halstead & Company, thence to the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, where a requiem mass was offered. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery.

The International Typographical Union "Forty-Year Honor Roll," issued in accordance with instructions of the New Orleans convention, arrived at headquarters this week. This honor roll shows 143 members of No. 21 with a continuous membership in the union of 40 years or more. A facsimile of the button to be worn by these members is displayed. Under the provisions of the resolution adopted by the convention these buttons are to be sold at cost to local unions, the price being \$2. It was the intention that they be presented by local unions to members with 40 years or more of continuous membership in the union.

A communication from Secretary Woodruff Randolph states that he wishes data on the two lots left the International Typographical Union by the late George Glesman, who died at the Union Printers' Home last year. The lots are located in San Mateo county. Secretary Randolph says he will be in San Francisco about March 19. It was reported locally that he will be in Oakland on March 18 and in San Francisco on the following day.

Mark H. Heller, of 1610 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, this week presented the union with a copy of the "Morning Call" payroll for the months of November and December, 1882, and January, 1883. Shown thereon are the names and daily strings of members, among them, in Mr. Heller's words, "Joseph Collins, most competent and fastest compositor on the Pacific Coast at that time." Accompanying the payroll is a clipping dated 1925, picturing George B. Dillon, who had started work on the "Call" in 1880, two years previous to Heller, making up his last form before his retirement from the foremanship of the old "Bulletin" after 45 years of continuous service. We thank you, Mr. Heller, for this addition to our records of events occur-

ing prior to the 1906 fire, when all records of No. 21 were destroyed.

E. J. Clarke, of the "Call-Bulletin," and Grace Miller, retired member, were saddened by the death of their mother, Mrs. Mary Bosworth Clarke, Sunday evening at her home in Oakland. Mrs. Clarke was 90 years of age. Funeral services were conducted on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Chapel of the Chimes in Piedmont.

Bert Davis, copyholder at the "Chronicle" for many years, was taken ill over the week-end and is still confined to his home.

Jere Heilman, "Chronicle" proofreader, who has been ill at his home the past two weeks, had not sufficiently recovered at this writing to return to his work.

Two apprentices, Thomas Dillon of the Sunset chapel, and Elmer Buchner of Kohnke's, were called for service in the army on Wednesday of this week.

Pat Gilbride, apprentice at the W. P. Fuller & Company plant, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sunday night at Mills Memorial Hospital.

The sympathy of the membership is extended to John Yowell, of the "Daily News," who on Monday received word that his father, Samuel J. Yowell, had passed away at Gordan, Neb., the previous day at the age of 74.

Last Friday evening, while on his way to visit his daughter in Berkeley, J. M. Speegle, of the Walter N. Brunt Company chapel, was run down by an automobile on Grove street, Oakland, as he stepped from the curb into the street. In addition to a compound fracture of the leg and numerous other cuts and bruises, he suffered a severe head injury and at this writing had not regained complete consciousness and remained in a most critical condition. Following the accident he was taken to Berkeley General Hospital, but on Wednesday was removed to the San Francisco Hospital.

In the last week of February President Baker was successful in bringing about unionization of the composing room of the largest book plant in the world, located at Kingsport, Tenn. The composing room of this plant had been conducted under non-union conditions for 20 years. More than a thousand members of the printing crafts are employed by this concern. Signing up this office is the result of two years' work by the International.

Frank McCoy and bride returned this week from their honeymoon. The wedding took place two weeks ago at Grass Valley. Frank returned to work on the "Call-Bulletin" Monday.

Dave H. Mason reports his son, D. W. Mason, is now training at Tampa, Fla., with the Cincinnati "Reds." Young Mason, 21 years of age, pitched last year with Indianapolis in the International League, and previous to that was with the Three-I League.

Gordon Bagley, formerly a member of No. 21, and who is now a captain in the U. S. Army, visited over the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Coontz. Capt. Bagley is property officer at Fort Ord.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

From Fort Ord, Maurice ("Slim") Clement postcard Chairman Abbott that he is to be transferred to Fort Lewis, Wash. Clement said a large contingent will leave the nearby cantonment to make room for new enrollees.

Sounds reasonable, considering the illegible copy he had before him, for Jack Bengston to set it "Dr. Mays," with Bob Mays talking to him, in a sport head when the writer really intended to talk about "Di Maggio."

On leaving, Gene Davies' plans called for a fortnight in the great open spaces, but Mrs. Davies, under the weather, delayed the start, so they made it three weeks instead.

Entering the jernit early one morning Barney O'Neill was greeted by Howard Paul with "You were behind before but now you're first at last."

The scare Jerry Wright's doctor gave him by diagnosing his case as scarlet fever was turned into a vacation when the M. D. discovered it wasn't. Jerry should be working soon.

Reading of various typos laying off because of sickness gave Herb Hall the notion he'd like to be isolated with that pleasant illness known as wish-he-didn't-have-to-work.

Coming to this chapel from the "Shopping News," where work was slack because of bad weather, Bill Clement tells us he catches enough so that he no longer has to aerate his "grooms" with an imaginary toothpick.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Bert Sheridan took his vacation the past two weeks. The weather was so fine he has decided to prolong it.

Frank McCoy, our latest bridegroom, has returned to work and is trying to figure out how "two can live as cheap as one."

The golf bugs are getting out their clubs and oiling up the shafts again in order to break bogey

or par or something. We even took out our No. 14 brassie the other day, but decided we had better oil up our own joints first.

Understand Louie Ruben is picking out a spot in "Polk Gulch" as a place to spend his vacation.

The sympathy of the chapel is extended to Ernie Clarke, our machine operator, whose mother died this week.

The record for short chapel meetings was set this week when it was all over in five minutes. Evidently the heat had reduced the energy of the boys.

### Golf News—By J. W. C.

The qualifying round for the annual match play championship of the Union Printers' Golf Association will be played over the Ingleside course at the next regular monthly tournament of the Association, on Sunday, March 30. There will be one championship flight of 32 players, and play will be on a handicap basis for the qualifying round, with 31 low players, along with the defending champion, R. C. Kimbrough, who automatically qualifies, making up the championship flight. The first round will be played at the April tournament at La Rinconada, and will continue at each monthly tournament until the July tournament, when the field will be narrowed to two finalists who will battle it out for the championship over a neutral course, after the July tournament, and before the annual party of the Association.

The following rules, adopted by the officers and members of the board of directors at the December 16 meeting will guide those players who are successful in qualifying for the match play championship: (1) All matches must be played on date scheduled. (2) Players failing to show for their regularly scheduled matches will default. (3) Members who are forced to work on day of match will be allowed two weeks to play off their match, otherwise it will be declared defaulted. The above will eradicate a great many complaints heard after the 1940 championship, wherein several members won matches by not appearing on the day of the match, and then declared the match defaulted by their opponent. The above rules will be strictly enforced, and all players, except Sunday workers, must be present on the day of their scheduled match, or default.

The match play qualifying round will be held in conjunction with the regular tournament, and all players will, in addition to qualifying, be participating in the monthly tournament. Prizes will be awarded as usual on that day, and play will be on a stroke competition basis. The tournament will get under way at 10:30 a. m., and special arrangements will be made for any newspaper men who have to work on that date. Earlier starting times will be made to accommodate any and all Sunday workers, so that everyone will have an equal chance to qualify for the match play title. A word to any of the officers or members of the board of directors will take care of an early start, and times will be arranged to suit those Sunday workers.

To the winner of the match play championship will go the United Metals trophy, and an individual charm, suitably engraved. The tournament of 1940 provided many a great battle, and this year should prove no exception. All play will be on a handicap basis, and handicaps of March 30, 1941, will be the ones used for the duration of the tournament. So, fellows, it's with us again, and the qualifying date is March 30 at Ingleside. Don't miss it.

### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

San Francisco Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 will meet in regular session Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Several members will be obligated. Nomination of international officers by the auxiliary, by majority vote, will take place at this meeting. It is the privilege of all members, and to the interest of all members, to be present at this meeting.

The auxiliary has received an invitation to attend the fortieth anniversary celebration of Bakersfield Typographical Union No. 439, in connection with the quarterly meeting of the Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions, Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, to be held at Hotel El Tejon. Clarence Abbott, chairman of the "Daily News" chapel, is a delegate to this conference, and his wife, Louise A. Abbott, who is secretary of the auxiliary, will attend with him.

The ways and means, and entertainment committees met Wednesday evening, March 5, with Mrs. Gladys Boone, to discuss plans for the April card party, details of which will be announced later. The hostess served a delicious lunch after the business meeting.

Many members have received the renewal post cards sent out by "Life" and "Time." Others will receive them. Our label committee requests that members return these cards with this information: "Not renewing on account of 'Life' and 'Time' being on the unfair list."

Douglas Smith, "Examiner" maller, entered Mount Zion hospital last Saturday for an appendicitis operation.

Erwin Belsley, maller on the "Examiner," was called to Omaha, Neb., last week by the sudden death of his brother, Mrs. Belsley has been elected to membership in the auxiliary, but has not yet received her obligation.

## Printers! Mailers!

Every member of the I. T. U. is cordially invited to meet and listen to an address by

**Woodruff  
Randolph**

Secretary-Treasurer of the  
International Typographical Union

at the

**Labor Temple**  
16th and Capp Streets

**Wednesday Evening**

**March 19**

**At 6:30 o'clock**

The position occupied by Secretary Randolph enables him to give authentic information on all subjects pertaining to our union, and all members are urged to make an especial effort to hear him. Please note the hour of the meeting.

Secretary Randolph will also address a special meeting of Oakland Typographical Union, at Keith Hall, 1608 Webster street, on Tuesday evening, March 18, at 7:30 o'clock.

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**Federation of Teachers, No. 61**

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

At the regular meeting of Local 61, last Monday, we were privileged to hear Miss Ella Gross, principal of one of the elementary schools in New York's Harlem district, and member of Local 5 of that city, recount some of the worthwhile activities of this union of 6000 teachers in a successful fight against the pseudo-economy bloc which tried to curtail the kindergartens of the city. In New York, the State does not contribute to the maintenance of kindergartens, hence the money for them must come directly from the local taxpayers. As can be easily understood, there was much bitterness in this fight, for those whose pocketbooks are affected are very frequently more fanatical in their opposition than are those whose ethical principles are being crushed. Another successful fight was waged to curtail the practice of using substitute teachers to fill vacancies instead of filling them from the eligible lists and, again, under pretext of "economy," of crowding fifty or more pupils into one room although a teacher load of 25 or 30 is considered by educational authorities to be the maximum consistent with maximum efficiency.

Mrs. R. Gladstein, chairman of the program committee, invited several members to an informal dinner with Miss Gross after the meeting.

E. W. Gallagher offered his home for a meeting of those members who are interested in the work being done by Ben Legere, in assembling phonograph records dealing with the history and evolution of democracy. The first meeting was held on Wednesday, March 12.

It was unanimously voted to invite the teachers in the Samuel Gompers Trades School to affiliate with us, forming a special section in which they may discuss their own problems, unhampered by the discussion of those broader aspects of the educational problems with which our local must be concerned. George C. Jones, chairman of the resolutions committee, and member of the organization committee, reported on the activities already completed along these lines.

Mrs. R. Gladstein was elected delegate to the meeting of the California Youth Legislature, to be held at the Longfellow school, Berkeley, March 14, 15 and 16. As teachers, it is felt that we ought to be ready to advise and assist young people in their efforts to solve their dilemmas.

Because of a crowded agenda and much unfinished business, it was decided not to have a special speaker at the next meeting, March 24.

The advisory council of Local 61 will meet at the home of G. C. Jones, 806 Shrader street, at 4 p. m., Monday, March 17.

factory placement for older workers, rather than temporary charitable job making.

It is planned by the Legion to open employment week on May 4, when clergymen of all denominations will be asked to explain the purposes of the week from their pulpits.

**STATE CIVIL SERVICE**

Employment opportunities in the State service open to commercial artists is offered in the examination to be given by the State Personnel Board for graphic artist, scheduled for April 5; applications must be filed by March 22. Complete information may be had from the office of the board in San Francisco.

**Cronin's Reply to Council**

Assemblyman Melvyn I. Cronin, of the Twenty-fifth (San Francisco), district, in acknowledging and replying to a communication and resolution from the San Francisco Labor Council in opposition to Assembly Bill No. 375, further stated as follows:

"You will note that although this measure has about fifty members of the Assembly as co-authors, my name does not appear thereon as such, having hesitated to do so when requested, because I felt that the matter was such that it should be thoroughly discussed and argued before such a measure should pass.

"Accordingly, I am very grateful for your expression of opinion on the subject, and assure you that I will attempt to pass upon this fairly and impartially when the same is before me."

**STREAMLINED SHEEP**

Bill—Here's a news item that says they have discovered a sheep in the Rocky Mountains that can run forty miles an hour. Jim—Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays.

**Mailer Notes**

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, March 16. Final nominations for local officers and delegates will be made, the election to be held at the April union meeting. Newly-elected officers will be installed at the May meeting of the union.

It has been announced that Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U., will be a next week's visitor to the Bay cities. Meetings are being arranged by members of the Progressive Club and others at which members are invited to meet and hear the secretary-treasurer discuss matters of importance to the I.T.U.

Horace Stafford, of the "Examiner" chapel, was featured in a half column article with his picture, in working mailer togs, in last Sunday's "Examiner," autographing a copy of "Two Alone," of which he is co-author with Philip Jaron, native of Poland. "Two Alone" has just been published by Houghton Mifflin.

Permanente Creek in Santa Clara county will be the site of a new \$12,000,000 magnesium reduction plant in connection with defense activities.

**HENRY B. LISTER**

Lawyer

Labor Litigation, General Law Practice and Patents  
ROOM 805 821 MARKET STREET

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President  
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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

**Job Drive For Workers Over 40**

National employment week, sponsored by the American Legion, will be observed May 4 to 10 by a concerted drive to obtain employment for men and women over 40 years of age. The drive, conducted around the placement work of the federal-state employment services, will have the co-operation of labor organizations, employers' bodies and public officials, it is announced.

The national employment committee of the American Legion, working with the Social Security Board, which has supervision of the federal participation in state-federal employment services, is planning the week on a basis of definite, satis-

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone, Market 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 7, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion, with correction on page 11, column 1, line 64—"Bar-tenders" corrected to read "Barbers."

**Credentials**—Referred to credentials committee.

**Communications**—Filed: From the Butte County Central Labor Council, with regard to our letter of February 28 enclosing resolutions against A. B. 375 and S. B. 401 and asking for extra copies to supply each school teacher in its district.

Donations to the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund: Lumber Clerks No. 2559, \$25; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, \$100; Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, \$200.

Bills were read and ordered paid after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, asking strike sanction against the New York Sweet Shoppe, 1674 Haight street; Anna Becker, 701 Van Ness avenue; Hoffman Grill, 619 Market street, and the Family Club, 545 Powell street. Wage agreement from Hatters No. 31. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against Waxman's Bakeries with headquarters at 3355 Seventeenth street. Apartment House Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against the Hill Investment Company, Mr. Reed Funston—operators of the Cathedral Arms Apartments, 1201 California street. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, asking for strike sanction against the San Francisco Laundry Owners' Association, Inc.

Resolutions: Resolution from the Division of Immigration and Housing, Los Angeles, asking that this Council oppose Assembly Bills 2161, 2162 and 2163, the purpose of which is to carve up the functions of this division, parcel them out among other agencies and abolish the division as such, and asking that we take action similar to that already taken by the Central Labor Council in Kern County; resolution from Kern County Central Labor Council concurred in. Resolution from Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, urging the city officials and the San Francisco Housing Authority to facilitate all means necessary for the completion of the Sutro Forest project and other contem-

plated projects; moved to adopt; amendment; adopted by special reference to same in the Minutes.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution submitted by Delegates Burke, Battaglini, Hunt, Priest and Holmes asking that the San Francisco Labor Council record its support of the following bills: A. B. 1332, 304, 194; S. B. 621, 987, and any other similar legislation; and record its opposition to A. B. 65, 273; S. B. 1, 320, and any other similar legislation.

Referred to Officers: Communication from Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, inviting the Council to assign a speaker to their Forum on Tuesday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock, the subject to be "Is There a Labor Shortage in San Francisco?"

Request Complied With: Communication from the San Francisco Citizens' Committee to Aid Greece and announcing that "Liberty badges," at 25 cents each, will be sold to the membership from March 21 to 31 inclusive. Badges will be available in the office of the Council on March 15. The badges bear a slogan, "I Defend Liberty."

Referred to the Labor Clarion: Communication from Assemblyman Melvyn I. Cronin, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution in opposition to Assembly Bill 375. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday evening, March 3, 1941.) Called to order at 8:00 o'clock by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. The first matter concerned the dispute of Window Cleaners No. 44 with the St. Francis Drug Company and the Medical Arts Pharmacy; as no representatives for the union appeared this matter was held over one week. In the matter of Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, requesting that Haas Bros. be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list; this has been in the hands of your committee for several months and a subcommittee composed of Brothers Ahern and Johns has held several meetings with representatives of this company and the San Francisco Distributors' Association; the company has intervened with employees desiring to come into the union; your committee recommends that the San Francisco Labor Council declare its intention of placing this firm on the "We Don't Patronize" list. In the matter of the dispute between Building Service Employees No. 87 and the Shell Oil Company, both sides were represented; the controversy concerns six employees who dropped their membership in the union upon advice of a foreman; after discussion a preliminary adjustment was made with the representatives of the company, and this matter shall be referred to a joint meeting on Tuesday, March 11, at 10 a. m. in the Shell Oil building, Room 2320, at which time Secretary O'Connell shall be present. Brother Connors from the American Guild of Variety Artists and Actors personally expressed the appreciation of his union for the assistance given by the Council in negotiations which are now practically settled. Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday evening, March 7, 1941.) Called to order at 6:30 o'clock. Present were: Rotell, Ballerini, Piccini, Cortesi, Schurba, Cruz, Bregante,

Tuoto and White. Regarding the request for charter for teachers at Samuel Gompers Trade School, to be known as Trade and Industrial Instructors' Association, the following were present: C. L. Banzet, electrical instructor, Local No. 6; E. U. Gingg, welding instructor, Local No. 1330; B. L. Weyant, dress designing, no local union; G. M. Roudabush, aircraft construction, no local union; W. H. Biederksens, electrical instructor, Local No. 6; W. A. Street, Diesel engine instructor, no local union; C. B. Leahy, welding instructor, no local union; V. E. Carrasco, radio instructor, no local union; Rudolph Faltus, structural aircraft, no local union; Kenneth Nielson, radio instructor, no local union; E. V. Cleary, State Federation of Teachers; Federal Employees' Union; D. J. O'Brien, Teachers No. 61; G. C. Jones, Teachers No. 61; J. Anderson, Local 1305; Pete Taylor, Local 1330; Anthony Ballerini, Locals 1327 and 68. A discussion was taken part in by Brother Street, representing the group applying for the charter, and Brothers Gingg, Carrasco and Leahy. E. V. Cleary, of the Teachers, explained the issue from the standpoint of Local 61 of the Federation of Teachers. Recommendation: That teachers now at Samuel Gompers Trade School affiliate with Local 61, Federation of Teachers. In the matter of Apartment House Superintendents and Managers' Association No. 93, charter was brought before the committee, also the constitution of the local union. Recommendation: That credential be accepted and the local union seated. Brother Charles Woodie presented credentials and will be seated as delegate, to be examined Friday, March 14, 1941.

**Reports of Unions**—Bartenders—Are having some difficulty with the Whitcomb Hotel and other hotels in the city. Boilermakers—Will go into conference Monday morning to try to arrive at an agreement with the shipbuilding industry on the Coast. Optical Workers—Are having difficulty with some wholesale optical firms in this city; request all to assist them in their fight and have all prescriptions sent to union shops. Janitors No. 87—Have signed an agreement with the California Bakers' Association; thanked all who assisted. Liquor Drivers—Are having some difficulty with Haas Bros. in organizing their salesmen drivers. Warehouse No. 860—Thanked all who are assisting in the Montgomery Ward Company strike; request all to donate. Molders—Have negotiated new agreement with employers. Sailors—Thanked all who assisted in their legislative program at Washington; have been granted a wage increase on coastal vessels; celebrated their fifty-sixth anniversary. Knit Goods Workers—Are still conducting the Gantner & Mattern fight; thanked all who are assisting; are meeting with much success with their educational classes. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Have received increases in wages from ship owners; will hold international convention in San Francisco in 1941.

**New Business**—Moved to place Gates Rubber Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried.

There will be a ST. PATRICK'S LUNCHEON sponsored by the South of Market Boys Club at the Whitcomb Hotel on Sunday afternoon, March 16, 1941, at 7 o'clock. Tickets are \$1.25.

Receipts, \$1795.15; expenses, \$645.71.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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## Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union held Thursday, March 6, the request of one of the employers that his chef be allowed to work six days per week was denied for the reason that our unions cannot allow the breaking of our working rules by one employer, as that would give all employers the chance to demand the same thing for their cooks, and thus we would be helping to break down the standards which have been established for workers in the culinary industry in San Francisco.

This matter of the five-day week is very important and must be understood by all of the workers. When you work five days you must get enough wages on your pay check to enable you to exist for seven days; consequently your daily wage rate has to be higher than if you worked six days. This is a great help to those who work relief shifts and only manage to get two, three or four days in any one week, because they get a higher daily rate of pay when they do manage to work. Another feature is that by getting two consecutive days off each week the steadily employed men and women have a chance to rest up and renew the energy which they expend on the job. This keeps them in better health, and they save on doctor bills. It also gives them time for leisure hours with their families—they don't just go home and go to bed, get up, and go to work next day. Lastly, there is absolutely no reason whatever, these days, for people to work long hours or six days per week. All this bunk about a shortage of workers is all "hoovey." Any employer in this city or state needing workers has only to call up the union that operates in his particular industry and he can get all the men or women he needs. Some employers don't want to call our unions—this is proven by the fact that there are all kinds of employment offices in this state where the workers still pay some shark for the right to work; and that is where many employers prefer to get their workers; for then they can dictate the terms and conditions of employment. One thing the labor movement must do: Put these employment sharks out of business; and we can only do this by having the employer get his help from the office of the union and we then send the worker onto the job with a work slip on which our conditions, and not those of the employer, are printed for all to read.

### DELINQUENT MOTORISTS WARNED

Effective next Sunday, State highway patrolmen will stop all motor vehicles displaying 1940 California license plates. Persons driving with such plates who have not applied for 1941 plates will be charged with a misdemeanor. Chief Cato, of the Highway Patrol, states a few cars are being operated in the State with last year's plates because they have not yet been able to furnish the department all papers necessary for registration. In such cases drivers will be permitted to proceed if they can produce evidence that application has been made for new plates. Persons who have failed to apply must pay penalties if the car has been operated on the public highways since January 1.

**JULIUS S.**  
**Godeau**  
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W. M. RINGEN, VICE-PRESIDENT  
A MEMBER OF CHAUFFEURS' AND MUSICIANS' UNIONS

### FEDERATION COUNCIL MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Sacramento tomorrow and Sunday, March 15 and 16. The sessions will be held in the Labor Temple and will open at 10 a. m.

### VOTE FOR SAILORS' UNION

In an N.L.R.B. election held last week, seamen on five Associated Oil Company tankers discarded a "company union" in favor of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The vote was 41 for the S.U.P. as against 7 for the "company union."

### DEDICATION CEREMONY

The Visitation Valley Community Center will dedicate its new building, 50 Raymond avenue, and observe the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Center on Sunday afternoon, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

### Institute Lecture Postponed

The lecture on "Labor and the Law," by Matthew Tobriner, which was announced for March 17, will be postponed until Monday night, March 31, it is announced by Jennie Matyas, chairman of the Trade Union Labor Educational Institute, who stated Mr. Tobriner has been called East, but will be back in ample time to give the lecture on the newly announced date. The lecture will be held at the auditorium of the Industrial Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at 345 Mason street, and is free to A. F. of L. members and their friends.

The new class in economics and labor history, under instruction of John Kerchen, which started last night, is open for more registrations. It is being held every Thursday at 8:00 p. m. at the headquarters of the Bartenders' Union, 1623 1/2 Market street.

The class in public speaking, under Professor Perstein, which meets regularly every Tuesday night at 345 Mason street, is reported making remarkable progress.

### YOU ARE OUT OF ORDER

Robert—Very few women have any knowledge of parliamentary law. Harold—You don't know my wife. She's been speaker of the house for 25 years.

## Lewis Asks Raise for United Mine Workers

Wage increases, in some instances amounting to \$1 a day, were demanded last Tuesday by John L. Lewis, as president of United Mine Workers of America, in submitting to the nation's soft coal operators proposals for a new contract affecting 450,000 miners.

Lewis presented the miners' demands at the Appalachian joint wage conference attended by about 100 soft coal producers and 150 members of the union's international policy committee.

The present contract expires March 31 and Lewis suggested the agreement be extended two years "with modification."

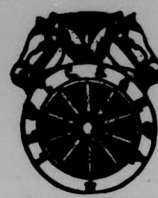
### Hotel Unions Open Negotiations

The six unions comprising the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers were preparing this week to open negotiations for a new agreement with hotels in San Francisco.

The committee which will act on behalf of the unions will be composed of the secretaries of each of the six organizations, as follows: Rene Battaglia, Cooks' Local 44; Elmer Snyder, Waiters' Local 30; Frankie Behan, Waitresses' Local 48; H. D. McDowell, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Local 283; William McCabe, Bartenders' Local 41, and A. T. Gabriel, Miscellaneous Employees' Local 110.

The proposed new agreement will affect about 4000 employees in the hotels of the city, which latter have various classifications, and will replace the existing contract expiring in June.

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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan  
Office, 308 Labor Temple  
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## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).  
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth street.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
John Breuner Company.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.  
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
W. & J. Sloane.  
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.



## New Housing Project to Open

Newest project completed by the Housing Authority is Potrero Terrace, a 469-dwelling development. Located on Wisconsin, Twenty-sixth, Connecticut, Twenty-fifth, Texas and Twenty-third streets, the site on the east side of Potrero Hill is now covered with thirty-eight modern buildings. These will be rented soon to low income families of this city.

The announcement constitutes official notice to residents of the city that applications may be made at 525 Market street (Yukon 1661). All calls should be made to the Tenant Selection Division. Rents range from \$15 to \$28 per month, including cost of utilities.

Eligibility requirements are: Residence in San Francisco. Need of better housing. At least one member of a family must be a citizen. If the maximum net weekly income throughout the year ranges between \$15 and \$30.

Eight buildings containing ninety homes will be open April 1. These are located on the lower slope of the hill close to Army street. Other sections of the project will be opened periodically as they are completed.

## Public School Forums

Following are dates, places, subjects and speakers for the Public School Forums to be held next week, March 17 to 21, inclusive:

Monday—Visitation Valley Community Center. "Does Japan Want War With the United States?" Frederick V. Williams.

Tuesday—James Lick Junior High School. "The Evolution of Popular Music," with musical demonstrations. Ed Donaldson.

Wednesday—Glen Park School. "Greece and Her Neighbors," with colored slides. K. G. Murray.

Thursday—Sherman School. "Western Travelogue in Color," with slides. A. C. Dearborn.

Friday—Marina Junior High School. "How American Aid to China Will Affect Us." Frank Nipp.

## Shoe Salesmen's Classes

Jack Torrenga, president of Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union No. 410, reports that in co-operation with the employers and the Board of Education the union is holding classes to teach salesmen the latest methods of shoe fitting and merchandising.

Each Wednesday night at the Galileo High School, a beginning class learns about the structure of the feet, and the fitting and materials that go into shoes. On the same night, at 85 Post street, an intermediate group is instructed on merchandising.

Torrenga states the classes are free and open to anyone connected with the selling of shoes. Two classes are being held at present, with more to come.

## UNION OFFICIAL IS MAYOR

Thomas Bailey, who has served for 20 years as secretary and treasurer of the Sharon, Pa., local affiliate of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, has been elected mayor of that city. He was formerly commissioner of streets and public improvements.

## VIGOR IN DEMOCRACY

Pointing out that 82 per cent of the registered voters in California participated in last November's general election, Secretary of State Paul Peek in a radio address declared that fact to be "a healthy sign that democracy is growing in vigor as it prepares to meet the challenge of ancient forms of despotism dressed up in the modern form of totalitarianism."

## RAILWAY WORKERS GET INCREASE

Pay increases of more than \$7,000,000 annually became effective March 1 for an estimated 70,000 employees of the nation's railroads, Railway Express Agency, Pullman Company, car loan, and terminal companies. These workers have been receiving lower wages than specified in the minimum wage orders established by the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor. The order establishes a minimum wage of 36 cents an hour for employees of trunk line railroads and 33 cents an hour for short lines.

## GATE BRIDGE IN STORM

During the storm some weeks ago, this is what the chief engineer and his assistants observed as the Golden Gate bridge came through with flying colors: As the winds rose the deck of the 4200-foot span gradually bent to leeward. There was no vibration, no swaying back and forth. The deflection was all in one direction. At the height of the storm's fury the gale measured 62 miles per hour and the deflection of the center span was only 4 feet 10 inches. It is built to safely withstand a lateral movement of 30 feet.

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